



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

*[Signature]*

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/543,612	04/05/2000	Brian T. Cunningham	DR-308J	6510

7590 11/14/2002

Joseph S Iandiorio  
Iandiorio & Teska  
260 Bear Hill Road  
Waltham, MA 02451-1018

EXAMINER

CHAPMAN JR, JOHN E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2856

*15*

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Candidate(s)</b>
	09/543,612	CUNNINGHAM ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	John E Chapman	2856

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2002.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-14, 20 and 21 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11, 15-19 and 22-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 05 April 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)           | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                                   |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 15, 2002 has been entered.
  
2. The drawings filed April 5, 2000 are objected to for the reasons stated in the "Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review" attached to Paper No. 3. Applicant is required to submit acceptable corrected drawings within the time period set in the Office action. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in ABANDONMENT of the application.
  
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
  
4. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.  
  
The specification fails to support the claimed range of values.

5. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Picogram/mm<sup>2</sup> is not a unit of mass, but rather is mass/area (i.e., surface density).

6. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-8, 15, 17-18 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by White et al. (5,218,988).

White et al. discloses a sensor for measuring the mass of a substance on a membrane (col. 11, line 61-68).

Regarding claim 2, White et al. discloses a plate wave resonator in Fig. 11a having a membrane layer 111 whose resonant frequency is determined by the properties of the surrounding environment, including the mass of a loading fluid.

Regarding claims 8, 18 and 22, White et al. teaches use in an evaporation system (col. 11, line 68 to col. 12, line 4), which would appear to involve depositing a volume of volatile solution on the membrane and allowing the solution to evaporate.

7. Claims 4-6 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over White et al. ('988).

Regarding claim 4, White et al. teaches providing a plurality of transducers 109 (col. 15, line 9). The transducers appear to be piezoelectric and, if not, it would have been obvious to provide transducers comprising a piezoelectric layer 46 in Fig. 4.

Regarding claim 5, feedback amplifier 25 in Fig. 1 comprises an oscillator device for driving membrane 22 at a resonant frequency, a frequency counter 27 comprises a frequency detection device.

Regarding claim 6, White et al. provides a gel 100 in Fig. 12 and fluid 115 in Fig. 17. It would appear necessary that the walls peripheral to membrane 22 form a cavity in order to confine the gel and/or fluid to the membrane, and, if not, it would have been obvious to form a cavity in order to confine the gel and/or fluid.

Regarding claim 23, the apparatus of White et al. appears to inherently be capable of measuring a change of mass of a substance within the subnanogram range, and, if not, merely to increase the range of sensitivity of the device would have been obvious.

8. Claim 11, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White et al. ('988).

Regarding claim 11, it is well known in the art, and would have been obvious, to provide a means to display the mass of the substance. Note col. 11, lines 27-29.

Regarding claims 24 and 25, White et al. discloses a oscillator device 25 in Fig. 1 connected to a first transducer 23, and a frequency detection device 27 also connected to the first transducer 23. Accordingly, the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art consists in connecting the frequency detection device 27 to the second transducer 24 instead of the first transducer 23. White et al. teaches preferably connecting the frequency counter at the output of amplifier 25 where the signal is greatest (col. 11, lines 24-27). Nevertheless, it would

have been obvious (though less desirable) to connect the frequency counter 27 to the input of amplifier 25, and thereby to the second transducer 24, in order to detect the frequency of the Lamb wave.

9. Claims 8-10, 18-19, 22 and 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White et al. as applied to claims 1 and 17 above, and further in view of Bowers.

The only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art consists in using the apparatus of White et al. to determine the concentration of a non-volatile residue. Bowers teaches providing a known volume of liquid 55 in Fig. 7 on SAW resonator 52 in order to measure the level of non-volatile residue in the liquid. It would have been obvious in view of Bowers to provide a known volume of a liquid on the sensor of White et al. in order to measure the level of non-volatile residue in the liquid.

Regarding claim 22, Bowers teaches depositing a volatile solution on the resonator. Note col. 12, lines 18-28.

10. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ballato.

The only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art consists in providing an array of sensors. Ballato teaches providing an array of sensors in order to sense the presence of a plurality of chemical agents. It would have been obvious in view of Ballato to provide an

apparatus comprising an array of sensors of White et al. in order to sense the presence of a plurality of chemical agents.

11. Claims 1, 7-8, 15, 17-18 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) and (b) as being anticipated by Takeuchi et al. (Regarding 35 U.S.C. 102(b), note the PCT Pub. Date.)

Takeuchi discloses a sensor for measuring the mass of a substance on a diaphragm 56 in Fig. 1. A “diaphragm” is generally synonymous with a “membrane.”

Regarding claim 7, note Fig. 26.

Regarding claim 8, note col. 10, lines 36-47.

Regarding claim 23, note col. 1, lines 5-13.

12. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al.

It is well known in the art, and would have been obvious, to provide a means to display the mass of the substance.

13. Claims 8-10, 18-19, 22, 26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of Bowers.

The only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art consists in using the apparatus of Takeuchi et al. to determine the concentration of a non-volatile residue. Bowers teaches providing a known volume of liquid 55 in Fig. 7 on SAW resonator 52 in order to measure the level of non-volatile residue in the liquid. It would have been obvious in view of

Bowers to provide a known volume of a liquid on the sensor of Takeuchi et al. in order to measure the level of non-volatile residue in the liquid.

Regarding claim 22, Bowers teaches depositing a volatile solution on the resonator. Note col. 12, lines 18-28.

14. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of Ballato.

The only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art consists in providing an array of sensors. Ballato teaches providing an array of sensors in order to sense the presence of a plurality of chemical agents. It would have been obvious in view of Ballato to provide an apparatus comprising an array of sensors of Takeuchi et al. in order to sense the presence of a plurality of chemical agents.

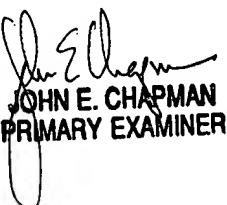
15. Applicant's arguments filed October 15, 2002, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that White et al. does not teach an apparatus for measuring the mass of a substance. However, White et al. clearly discloses an apparatus wherein the change of resonant frequency of an oscillator device changes with the mass of a substance on a membrane. Note, for example, col. 11, lines 61-69, wherein White et al. teaches using the sensor as a scale for weighing very small masses. As one of ordinary skill would understand such teaching, a very small mass is to be placed on membrane 22, thereby causing a change in oscillator frequency, which change indicates the mass placed on the membrane.

Applicant argues that White et al. teaches away from applicant's invention. Whether White et al. "teaches away" from applicant's invention, while relevant to an inquiry under 35 U.S.C. 103, is not relevant to an inquiry under 35 U.S.C. 102 wherein the question is whether the claimed invention is anticipated by White et al. Indeed, the notion of "teaching away" would suggest that White et al. teaches the claimed invention, while suggesting a preferable alternative. It appears to be applicant's argument that White et al. teaches away from applicant's invention because White et al. is interested in determining only whether a chemical is present, and not the mass (i.e. quantity) of the chemical. While White et al. may teach making qualitative measurements, White et al. clearly teaches making quantitative measurements as well.

Applicant argues that White et al. teaches measuring the density, and not the mass, of a fluid. While white et al. may teach measuring the density of a fluid, White et al. clearly teaches other applications of the measuring device. Note for example, col. 16, lines 33-39, wherein White et al. teaches that "a stiffness, mass, density or viscosity change" can be detected by the sensor.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mr. Chapman whose telephone number is (703) 305-4920.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

  
JOHN E. CHAPMAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER